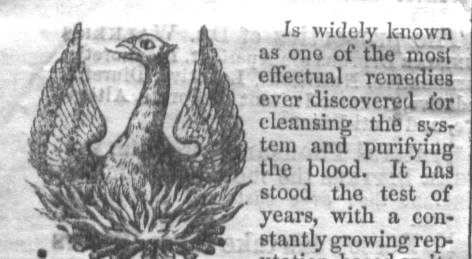


WEST STREET HOTEL,
Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West St.,
NEW YORK.
A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ROOMS 50 and 70 cents per Day. CHARGES
very MODERATE. The best meats and vege-
tables in the market. BEST BEDS in the
City.
B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

CLARK PICKENS,
General Blacksmith
PARISH, N. Y.
SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT.
Special attention given to
Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing.
Mr. Pickens has the only convenience for
shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work
well done and no unnecessary delay by waiting,
as Mr. Pickens intends to be at his shop con-
stantly.
Parish, July 18, 1873.

H. C. BEALS,
Photographer,
Jefferson St., Mexico, N. Y.
All the latest styles of Pictures, from Life size
to the smallest. Cards made on short notice.
Coloring in Oil or Water Colors done to order.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING.
FRAMES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla



Is widely known
as one of the most
effective remedies
ever discovered for
cleansing the sys-
tem and purifying
the blood. It has
stood the test of
years, with a con-
stantly growing rep-
utation, based on its
intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its
remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and
beneficial to children, and yet so searching
as to effectually purge out the great cor-
ruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous
and syphilitic contamination, Impurities,
or diseases that have lurked in the system
for years, soon yield to this powerful anti-
dote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful
cures; many of which are publicly known,
of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases,
Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive dis-
orders of the skin, Tumors, Sores, St.
Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas,
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald
Head, Ringworm, and internal Ul-
cerations of the Uterus, Stomach,
and Liver. It also cures other com-
plaints, to which it would not seem espe-
cially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspep-
sia, Flat, Neuralgia, Heart Disease,
Female Weakness, Debility, and
Leucorrhoea, when they are manifesta-
tions of the scrofulous poison.
It is an excellent restorer of health and
strength in the Spring. By renewing the
appetite and vigor of the digestive organs,
it dissipates the depression and listless-
ness of the season. Even where no disorder
exists, people feel better, and live longer,
after cleansing the blood. The system moves
on with renewed vigor and a new lease of
life.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DR. FLINT'S
QUAKER BITTERS
These celebrated Bitters are com-
posed of choice Roots, Herbs, and
Barks, among which are Gen-
tiana, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry,
Dandelion, Juniper, and other
herbs, and are so prepared as to
retain all their medicinal qual-
ities. They invariably cure or
greatly relieve the following com-
plaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Liver Complaint, Loss of Appet-
ite, Headache, Bilious Attacks,
Remittent and Intermittent Fe-
vers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheuma-
tism, Summer Complaints, Piles,
Kidney Diseases, Female Disor-
ders, Constipation, Low Spirits,
General Debility, and, in fact,
everything caused by an impure
state of the Blood or deranged
function of the Liver, or
Kidneys. The aged find in the
Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing
stimulant, so desirable in their
declining years. No one can re-
main long unwell (unless afflicted
with an incurable disease) after
taking a few bottles of the Quaker
Bitters.

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At the Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

GO TO MILLERS
FOR YOUR
CARRIAGES
WAGONS.
FOR YOUR
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance
of an order of Timothy W. Skinner, Surrogate
of Oswego County, notice is hereby given
to all persons having claims against Joel Mer-
chant, late of said county, deceased, to present
the same to the undersigned, at his office, at
the village of Mexico, in said county, on the 24th
day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and if
they will lose the benefit of the statute in such
case made and provided. Dated Mexico, June
10, 1874. **JOEL MERCHANT,** Executor.

IN the Matter of the Real Estate of Sally
Smith, late of Albion, deceased.
The Avals of the Real Estate of the said de-
ceased, sold under the order heretofore made in
this matter, having been brought into Court.
It is ordered, that all persons having any
claims or demands against the estate of the said
deceased, which have not already been allowed,
exhibit and prove the same before the Surrogate
of the County of Oswego, at his office, in the
village of Mexico, in said county, on the 24th day
of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and if
they will lose the benefit of the statute in such
case made and provided. Dated Mexico, June
10, 1874. **JOEL MERCHANT,** Executor.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park
Row, New York, 10 State Street, Boston, and
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are Agents for
the Mexico Independent in the above cities, and
authorized to contract for advertising at their low-
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A LARGE QUANTITY OF
OATS WANTED AT THE
TORONTO MILLS.
A. C. THOMAS.

Mexico Independent

And Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

VOLUME XIII. MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1874. NUMBER 47.

MEXICO INDEPENDENT
And Deaf-Mutes' Journal,
Published every Thursday Morning by
Henry Humphries,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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three months, \$2.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
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Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, South Jefferson
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Barber and Hair Dresser, Particular attention
paid to Shampooing, and the cutting of ladies
and children's hair. Shop South end of Mayo's
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Office hours, 9.00 to 10.30 a. m. And from 3.00
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A New Idea!
WILSON
SHUTTLE
Sewing Machine



50 Dollars!!
FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
MECHANICS,
AND
EVERYBODY
Buy the World-Renowned
WILSON
Shuttle Sewing Machine!
THE
BEST IN THE WORLD!
The Highest Premium was
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VIENNA;
Ohio State Fair;
Northern Ohio Fair;
Amer. Institute, N. Y.;
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and Georgia State Fair;
FOR BEING THE
BEST SEWING MACHINES,
and doing the largest and best
range of work. All other
Machines in the Market
were in direct
COMPETITION!!
For Hemming, Fell-
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or heavy goods it is
unsurpassed.

Where we have no Agents
we will deliver a Machine
for the price named above,
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**Needles for all Sewing Ma-
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Wilson Reflector, one of the
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THE SYRACUSE
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Presents to young men and women unsurpassed
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Students can commence at any time.

Separate Department for Telegraphy,
In which the science and practice of the art is
made a specialty. Address for circulars, &c.,
43-3m
MERAD & MADISON.

SEED WHEAT.—Mr. A. Dugan, of
Palermo, has left for sale at my mills a
quantity of his celebrated seed wheat.
Farmers will do well to call and examine
it.
A. C. THOMAS.
Mexico, Aug. 12, 1873.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR
DEAF-MUTES.
Miss L. M. Wayland
Will open her School for Deaf-Mute Children,
on the
Second Monday in September, at
Her Residence, No. 355, 124th
Street, New York.
Articulation will be taught in cases where it is
desirable.
42-3m

SPRING
OF
1874.
H. C. PECK
Is now receiving the
Most Complete
AND
Cheapest
Assortment
OF
Goods
Ever brought to this
Market.
Viz: Dress Goods,
A full line of all the
Leading Makes, Styles
and Colors.
A full stock of
Domestics, Prints
Brown & Bleached Cottons,
Drills, Denims, Ducks,
Tickings, and Double and Twisted
Cottonades, Cambrics, Bats,
**Yarn, Carpet Warp, Ken-
tucky Jeans, &c.**
Broadcloths,
DOESKINS.
And a full line of
Fancy Cassimeres.
Manufacturing of
MEN'S & BOYS'
Wear
Made a Specialty,
And a
Good Fit Guaranteed.

Gents' Furnishing
GOODS.
GLOVES & HOSIERY,
SHAWLS.
A full Line of Spring Styles.

A large Stock of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and Rubber Goods.

Wall Paper.
All Cloths Cut on Short
Notice.
H. C. PECK.
Mexico, May 13, 1874.

Glass Calling
Cards
With NAME PRINTED in
GOLD, only 50 cents a dozen;
50 for \$1.25. Snowflake, Mar-
ble and Pink 40 cents a dozen.
Bristol Board 35 cts. a dozen.
Wedding Cards done in the
latest styles, at the Independ-
ent Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has
been made in the payment of money secured
by a mortgage dated February 15th, 1865, ex-
ecuted by Melzar Richards and Catharine Rich-
ards, his wife, of Parish, Oswego Co., N. Y., to
Austin White, of the same place, which mortgage
right hand side of the road leading from the
village of Parish to the Dugway, as you go to-
ward the Dugway, and accepting what has heretofore
been denied to S. V. Vanorden from said
premises. Being the same premises where par-
ties of the first part now reside, containing
twelve acres, be the same more or less.—Dated
Sept. 17, 1874.
WILLIAM A. TILLAPPAUG,
Assignee.
SKINNER & WRIGHT, Attorneys, Mexico, N. Y.

Every Day.
The sun with strength arises,
And pours his cheering ray
O'er field, and flood and flower,
Every day.
The mighty tide comes streaming
Up river, creek and bay,
And girls our world with vigor
Every day.
The birds sing high in heaven,
In thankful notes they pay
Glad homage to their Maker,
Every day.
The evening shades come stealing,
And hid us all away
To sleep and rest God-given,
Every day.
With strength, and joy, and patience,
O God, our souls array,
To toil, reposing in Thee,
Every day.
—The Quiver.

A CHILD'S LOVE.
One beautiful afternoon in May, a
child was wandering thoughtfully along
the flowery banks of the Genes, his back
turned to the village and his grave eyes
fixed vacantly upon the blue expanse of
waters, like a troubled soul vainly seek-
ing companionship. He appeared to be
about thirteen years of age, his face was
pale and sorrowful, his eyebrows strongly
marked, while his dark eyes sparkled
with a weird brilliancy which at times
had an almost sinister expression.
He remained lost in thought for some
time, his head resting upon his slim,
nervous hand, listening to the murmur-
ing waves, as they broke at his feet,
gazing sadly across to the distant horizon
with unutterable longing. Suddenly the
joyous laughter of childhood broke upon
his musings; a little girl came running
across the waving field, and threw both
arms enthusiastically about his neck.
"Oh, you naughty, naughty Nicolo!"
what are you doing here? I've been
looking everywhere for you!" Uttering
these half-scoffing words, she continued
to overwhelm him with caresses, and
laid a little basket filled with wild roses
and eleganties at his feet, in token of
her childish affection. The shadow of a
smile flitted across the boy's face as he
looked into her laughing eyes; he ran
his fingers through her floppy curls, gave
a sly, cautious look around, and whis-
pered:
"I ran away from my father, Gianetta;
he gave me leave to rest, so I came to
this lovely place—you know how I value
my short liberty, and how I adore the
murmuring of these waves! Listen to
their music!"
"It is too bad of your father," sighed
the child, "to torment you with those
hateful exercises; you will die of over-
work! Poor Nicolo, so mother said to
me, is much too delicate; his bewitched
violin will be the death of him before
long, and it will be his father's fault!
And mother is right!" she added, look-
ing anxiously at the young boy's worn
face.
"Do not fear for me, Gianetta," re-
plied Nicolo, "I shall not die yet; I
must grow up to be a man. Look, how
strong I am!" He drew himself up to
his full height, his dark eyes flashed, and
a smile of rare tenderness played around
his ripe lips. With his strong arms he
lifted his little playmate and held her
suspended over the water for some se-
conds. Sadness does not linger long in
the heart of a child! Gianetta seeing
him so gay, commenced singing, pausing
ever and anon for some bit of childish
gossip. Nicolo listened, amused, at the
artless prattle about her flowers, her
doves, her games, and her dolls, and
whenever he sank into an unconscious
fit of abstraction, Gianetta quickly
brought him to himself with a playful
shake or tender kiss.
The children remained on the strand
until the stars came out one after another,
smiling alike on the serious eyes of Ni-
colo and the drowsy ones of the pretty
Gianetta. Then, indeed, they turned
their steps homeward, their arms wound
around each other in the innocent, lov-
ing embrace of childhood. After a long
walk, they turned down a narrow lane,
at the end of which stood two humble
cottages, overgrown with vines—one the
home of Gianetta, the other of Nicolo.
At the threshold of the former stood the
mother of the little girl, anxiously await-
ing the return of the children, whom
she tenderly embraced as they came run-
ning up to her; then, wishing each
other good-night, Nicolo crossed over
to his home.
On entering his dingy little room, he
sighed deeply, raised the window to let
in the mild night air, and opening a chest,
drew from it an old violin. Seating
himself near the casement, through
which the silvery moonlight flooded, he
passed his fingers across the strings, and
drew from them the most entrancing
strains of music, dying away at times into
wondrous melancholy, then swelling into
triumphant gladness.
Scarcely had he commenced playing,
when a large spider crawled out of the
vines and came on the shutter.
"Welcome!" cried the young musician
gayly; and as it advanced, he laid his
finger on the window sill, allowed the
spider to make its way over it, and placed
it in triumph upon his violin, where it
remained, during the whole perform-
ance, as if charmed by the wonderful
magic of the music.
Nicolo continued practicing until his
eyelids closed in sleep, and not until the
sun shone into his eyes did he awake
from his sound slumbers. He arose,
and replacing his mute, still sleeping
companion carefully upon the vine
leaves.
Every time he laid aside his violin,
when inspiration or strength failed, he
sank into his habitual morbid reverie.
The absence of the spider increased this

Letter from New Haven, Conn.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.
FRIEND HUMPHRIES:—I did not ex-
pect, when I left home for this Fall
trip, that I should see anything particu-
larly new to write about, or if I did,
that I should take time to do so; but
circumstances alter cases. I arrived in
this city on Friday, Sept. 4th, not en-
tirely down sick, but not well enough to
work; just able to walk to the Post-
office and back—a short distance—try-
ing to get better by keeping quiet. I
have been able to read the papers every
day, and I noticed that the Jews in this
city, and all large towns where they are
numerous enough, have their synagogues,
and were going to observe the opening of
the New Year, as they term it. This
morning I attended their synagogue here,
in New Haven, and before I commence
my description of what I saw there, I
will give a short quotation from one of
the New York papers. The article is
headed
"THE JEWISH HOLIDAYS."
"With the setting of to-day's sun
(Friday, Sept. 11th, 1874) the Jewish
New Year will begin. Although the
Pentateuch fixes the vernal equinox as
the beginning of the year, the Jews have
for more than twenty centuries dated
their years from the autumnal equinox.
Besides being New Year's day, to-mor-
row is also the day following the blow-
ing of the 'shophar,' a trumpet made of
a ram's horn. The 'shophar' is blown,
not so much in honor of the New Year,
as to sound a note of warning to all the
Jewish races to prepare for the great
'Day of Atonement,' which will occur on
Monday week. New Year's Day falling
on Sabbath this year, the Orthodox Jews
will defer the blowing of the 'shophar'
until Sunday, which they keep holy also,
according to the custom of the ancient
Jews, whose astronomical system was
very imperfect, and who, being anxious
to keep all the festivals at the same time
with their brethren in Jerusalem, kept
two days rather than miss the right one.
This the Orthodox do to this day, al-
though the reason no longer exists. As
the Reformers keep but one day of the
festival (which is all that the Bible com-
mands) and as they do not object to
having music on Sabbath, the 'shophar'
will be blown in all the reform temples
to-morrow. New Year's Day is observed
by the Jews throughout the world, and
the ten days which intervene between it
and the 'Day of Atonement' are called
'penitential days,' and are supposed to be
devoted to a rigorous self-examination
and to a careful preparation for the great
Fast Day, the most important in the
Jewish calendar."
"The religion taught by Moses, more
than 4,000 years ago, is as much the re-
ligion of the Jews to-day as it was in
their palmy days, under the rule of the
kings of Judah and Israel, or when, in
captivity, they wept by the waters of
Babylon."
"Viewed solely from an historical
standpoint, it is a fact of no little inter-
est that 80,000 Jews in New York alone,
will this evening begin the celebration
of the festivals which have been kept by
their ancestors for over 4,000 years.
This festival marks the beginning of the
year 5,635 of the Hebrew chronology."
After giving the quotations above from
an article in the paper, I will say that I
attended their synagogue in this city,
this forenoon.
The building itself is in no particular
different from any church building of
any other denomination or sect. It is
in good proportion, has a nice spire, and
is arranged on the inside as many of the
other churches are, with a pulpit, or desk,
in the usual form, and a gallery which
is built over the front end, half way down
each side (the pulpit is in the rear), with
six rows of seats. It is very nicely
freestone, and lighted with gas. When
I entered the porch or vestibule I took
off my hat as I would have done on en-
tering any other church, but was told I
must keep my hat on, so I took my seat
with my head covered; it felt rather un-
comfortably warm, but I remembered
the saying: "In Rome do as the Romans
do." So among the Jews I did as the
Jews do. Soon an old gentleman came
in and was seated beside me. I could
see at once that he was not an Israelite
but a Gentile spectator like myself. The
old gentleman removed his hat and laid
it carefully by his side on the seat. He
sat a few minutes bareheaded, but on
looking around he saw that all in the
house wore their hats or caps, and con-
cluded to replace it on his head. It
was rather a novel sight to me to see
a congregation old and young wearing
their hats in the house of God.
There were new shiny "plug" hats, and
some that would have graced a St. Patrick's
parade, bran new felt hats and others
that looked as though they had been
"felt" too much, some straw hats rather
the worse for wear, and some greasy caps,
high hats and low hats, new hats and
old hats, white hats and black hats, to-
gether with a few that looked as though
they had carried bricks in their day.
There were but few in the house. I
went early determined to see it all. Soon
two men went up on the pulpit platform,
one on each side of the desk and sat
down. Each wore an ordinary "plug"
hat. Soon the officiating priest came in
dressed in a long flowing black robe, of
what looked to be black woolen goods,
with a low black cap on his head. He
commenced the service by reading in He-
brew, so it was said, for it was nothing
that I could understand, and I doubt
whether out of the whole congregation of
300 or 400, there were many that could.
A good many had books which were
all in the Hebrew language, and I
noticed a few that had the English on
one page and the opposite was Hebrew.
The choir sang often and quite well,
but altogether in the Hebrew language.
It was most all ceremony, rising and sit-
ting down again. There were no re-

Letter from New Haven, Conn.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.
FRIEND HUMPHRIES:—I did not ex-
pect, when I left home for this Fall
trip, that I should see anything particu-
larly new to write about, or if I did,
that I should take time to do so; but
circumstances alter cases. I arrived in
this city on Friday, Sept. 4th, not en-
tirely down sick, but not well enough to
work; just able to walk to the Post-
office and back—a short distance—try-
ing to get better by keeping quiet. I
have been able to read the papers every
day, and I noticed that the Jews in this
city, and all large towns where they are
numerous enough, have their synagogues,
and were going to observe the opening of
the New Year, as they term it. This
morning I attended their synagogue here,
in New Haven, and before I commence
my description of what I saw there, I
will give a short quotation from one of
the New York papers. The article is
headed
"THE JEWISH HOLIDAYS."
"With the setting of to-day's sun
(Friday, Sept. 11th, 1874) the Jewish
New Year will begin. Although the
Pentateuch fixes the vernal equinox as
the beginning of the year, the Jews have
for more than twenty centuries dated
their years from the autumnal equinox.
Besides being New Year's day, to-mor-
row is also the day following the blow-
ing of the 'shophar,' a trumpet made of
a ram's horn. The 'shophar' is blown,
not so much in honor of the New Year,
as to sound a note of warning to all the
Jewish races to prepare for the great
'Day of Atonement,' which will occur on
Monday week. New Year's

News of the Week.

Thursday five masked men robbed the National Bank of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, of \$50,000 in currency. They compelled the cashier of the bank to unlock it, conducting him from his house to the bank for that purpose.

The Universalist convention in New York, on Thursday, adopted a number of important resolutions, including one to erect an edifice at Washington to be consecrated in 1876.

The custom house and light house at Brazos Santiago, Texas, were swept away by the gale of the 6th inst., and all records and papers were lost.

Ellis H. Roberts is unanimously re-nominated for Congress, on a platform favoring immediate steps towards resumption of specie payment, and opposing a presidential third term.

A train conveying supplies to General Miles' expedition, was attacked, near the Canadian river, by 400 Cheyennes and Kiowas, who were repulsed with heavy loss after five days' fighting.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, Thursday, nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, Wm. F. Dorchester for Lieutenant-Governor, Adin Thayer for Canal Commissioner, George H. Wagner for State-Prison Inspector, and Theodore Miller for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform demands specie payments, home rule, and a free press. Mr. Tilden made a speech in the evening in response to a serenade.

A vessel having on board 4,500 rifles and 500 cases of cartridges for the Carlisle, has been seized by the coast guard at South End, county Essex, England.

The Continental Steam Boiler, Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Jersey has been closed up by the Secretary of State.

The National Bank Redemption agency gives notice that redemption of National bank notes will be suspended for a short time.

Granite Mills, No. 1, Fall River, Mass., were burned Saturday morning. Loss, \$500,000; insurance \$400,000. From thirty to forty operatives perished in the flames or were killed by jumping from windows.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, has written to the President, protesting against the interference of the United States marshals, with the aid of troops, in the arrest of the Trenton jail-breakers. The Governor says he is quite able to attend to the affair himself.

The stages running between Melvern and Hot Springs, Ark., were stopped on Thursday by masked men, who robbed the passengers of about \$2,000 and several watches.

On Saturday a terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill., unroofing houses, blowing down fences and walls, and doing much damage. A train on the Illinois Central Railroad ran into a break caused by the storm, and a brakeman was killed and the engineer and fireman fatally injured.

Gen. Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has informed Mr. Kellogg of the surrender of the McBurney militia, and offered to assist in reinstating Kellogg. McBurney has issued an address to the people advising a cheerful obedience to the Federal authorities.

On Monday the government paid \$1,929,819 to the British charge d'affaires, being the amount awarded to British claimants under the treaty of Washington of 1873.

A serious riot, attended with bloodshed, took place at Aspinwall on the 12th inst., between troops stationed there and Italian wharf laborers. Quiet has been restored.

The orders for troops to be sent to Louisiana will not be countermanded, and a large force will be kept in the State until all vestiges of the late troubles disappear.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is in session at Atlanta, Ga. The order is in a flourishing condition.

Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided that the law of the State of California providing that Chinese women be sent back to China, is constitutional.

Henry W. Dodge, executive officer of Hayes Arctic Expedition, is dead.

Miss Mary D. Brown has left \$139,000 to the charitable institutions of Philadelphia.

An infant named Elizabeth Palmer was accidentally smothered in bed by its mother in Buffalo, Monday.

The new ministry of Quebec was sworn in Tuesday. Boucherville is premier and secretary.

The Fall River cotton mills are to run on reduced time.

Samuel A. Briggs, cashier of the Chicago bank, was arrested in New York Tuesday, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000.

Judge Benedict decides that a married woman has a right to bring a suit against a steamship company to recover the value of articles stolen from her.

The REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION held at Utica, yesterday, re-nominated John A. Dix, for Governor, and John C. Robinson was also re-nominated, for Lieutenant-Governor.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parson's Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bruised eyes, broken skins and bloodied hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

MARRIED:

In Palermo, Sept. 15, 1874, by Rev. S. M. Onofri, at the house of Mr. Nelson Cross, Mr. Albert W. Green, of New Haven, N. Y., to Miss E. Flora Cross, daughter of Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson Cross, of Palermo, N. Y.

DIED:

On the 20th inst., of Typhoid Fever, at her father's residence in this town, Kittie L., wife of J. M. Clayton, of Paris, aged about 20 years. On September 19th, 1874, of cholera infantum, George Samuel, son of Eldridge W. and Frances Jones, of New Haven, N. Y., aged six months and eleven days. In Paris, on September, 10th inst., Stephen Merritt, aged 74 years. In Mexico, Sept. 19th, of consumption, Libbie E. Tinkler, wife of B. E. Tinkler, of New York.

piece of information, is that he wasn't I am glad to see that the Journal is not that for these purposes a fund of not less

Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

STATEMENT FROM TILTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Tilton's long-threatened statement is published in the Graphic, and fills twenty-four columns of letter press, besides ten columns of lithograph fac similes of the correspondence. He pays his respects to the investigating committee, one of whose attorneys said to Tilton, "If Beecher is guilty, I prefer not to know it." The whole committee, he says, acted on his predetermined plan. He then shows the friendly relations which existed between himself and Beecher down to July 3d, 1870, the date of Mrs. Tilton's confession to her husband, quoting Beecher himself to this end, and from Mrs. Tilton's and his own correspondence to disprove Mrs. Tilton's charges against him of cruelty during the past ten years. Tilton says, as God is my witness, I solemnly aver that I never laid my hand on my wife, save in the way of caress, nor did I ever threaten her with violence or subject her to privation. Furthermore, she has at all times possessed herself of all my means and resources, it being well known to my family that my earnings were spent always to beautify my house, and never for purposes in which my wife and children had not an equal share with myself. I will insert here the following extract from a written statement, signed jointly by my father and mother, dated Keyport, N. J., August 30, 1874: "We also further testify that we never heard of ill feeling between our son Theodore and his wife, or complaint of ill treatment by him towards her, until we had lately heard it for the first time in Elizabeth's published testimony, which we believe to be untrue. [signed]

STILAS TILTON, EUSELIA TILTON.

He then relates the circumstances bringing about Mrs. Tilton's confession to him July 30, 1870, of criminal intimacy between her and Beecher, first exacting from him a promise not to injure the person of whom he was about to speak. He relates specifically Beecher's efforts to attain his desires and arguments by which Mrs. Tilton reconciled, and argues from the confessions of both Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to disprove Beecher's assertion that Mrs. Tilton thrust her affections upon Beecher. He quotes extracts from a letter from Susan J. Anthony to Mrs. Hooper, dated November 16th, 1872, in which she says: "The reply of your brother to you is not more startling nor so open a falsehood as that to Mr. Waters, a newspaper reporter. Of course, Mr. Beecher, this is a fraud from beginning to end, entirely. Wouldn't you think if God ever did strike any one dead for telling a lie, He would have struck them? Your brother will yet see his way out, and let us hope will be able to prove himself above wilfulness that others shall suffer for the weakness or wickedness of his. If he has no new theories, then he will surely be compelled to admit either that he has failed to love or to preach those which he has, and whichever horn of the dilemma he may choose, will acknowledge either wickedness or weakness, or both."

This letter, he says, not only indicates that Mrs. Tilton confessed her sexual intimacy with Beecher, but shows also that this intimacy was brought about not because, as "Mr. Beecher" dishonorably charges in his statement, "Mrs. Tilton thrust her affection upon him unsought," but because he himself was the aggressor upon her love, honor and good name. I know full well from Mrs. Tilton's truthful story, told me at a time when she could have had no possible motive to deceive, that Mr. Beecher made the advances which she for a long time repelled. It was he, not she, who instigated and achieved the criminality between them. He also publishes the following letter: "TENAPLY, New Jersey, Sept. 21, 1874. FRANCIS D. MOULTON: Dear Friend: In your forthcoming statement, whatever you say or fail to say, do not forget as a brave knight to bring your steel on the head of the great preacher, for his base charge that Elizabeth Tilton thrust her love upon him unsought. You know better than Susan or I do, the time and arguments by which he achieved his purpose. Alas! Alas! How little charity, to say nothing of common justice, has been shown woman in this tragedy. Sincerely yours, ELIZABETH Cady STANTON.

IF THE DRUGGIST OFFERS—any kind of herb-flavored alcohol for dyspepsia, biliousness or any other ailment, tell him that you want medicine not a bar-room drink. Ask him for Dr. Walker's California Bitters, the best regulating preparation known, and which you know is free from "Satan's Elbow." Reject all the fiery "Tonics" and "Appetizers," and cling to that remedy. There is no medicine that compares with it. 45-4

MCCARTHY'S

Great Wholesale and Retail Crockery Establishment is now receiving Goods for the Fall Trade, which he can sell cheaper than any other

China Hall,

In Oswego County.

Call and see for yourself.

Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Bird Cages,

Toilet Ware, Bronze Lamps Fancy Ware,

Walnut Brackets, New Stock, at LOW PRICES.

JAMES MCCARTHY,

Oswego, N. Y.,

Jefferson Block, 203 West First Street, I am glad to see that the Journal is not that for these purposes a fund of not less

MEXICO MARKETS.

The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market: Flour (retail) Spr'g \$6 25, red \$5 50, white \$7 25 Meal, ½ cwt, (retail) 00 @ 95 Corn, 00 @ 95 Oats, 00 @ 95 Butter, 28 @ 31 Loose Butter, 24 @ 27 Cheese, 13 Lard, 10 @ 12½ Eggs, ½ doz., 20 Beef, ½ cwt., 05 @ 16 Mutton, ½ cwt., 88 @ 00 Pork, ½ barrel, retail, \$19 @ \$20 Pork, ½ cwt., 82 @ 00 Apples, (dried), ½ lb., 07 @ 08 Ham, ½ lb., 0 @ 12 Dressed Poultry, ½ lb., 8 @ 10 Potatoes, ½ bush., 00 @ 40

Housekeepers Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, Winter, \$1.60; Spring, \$1.35. Kerosene oil, 13 cts per gallon. One Dollar Tea, 30 " per lb. Salt, 22.00. 50lb. Butter Tubs, 35 cents. Lard, 10 to 13 cts. 10 lbs of Oat Meal, 45 cts. Soap, 4 cts. per bar. Coat's Thread, 7 cts. per spool. The poor man have cheaper. W. O. JOHNSON, Washington St. Mexico.

We Guarantee that You Get Value Received.

Veni! Vidi! Vici!

Quality Rather than Quantity.

M. A. Shumway's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Paper, Blank Book

AND

STATIONERY Warehouse,

No. 22 Standard Building.

Between Journal and Standard Offices,

Syracuse, N. Y.

After ten years of unprecedented hard labor in this city, I feel thankful that I am able to offer to the citizens of Syracuse and Central New York the Finest Assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Stationery

In all its details. The most complete lines of

Blank and Memorandum Books,

In almost Endless Varieties. INITIAL PAPERS, the charm of the day for Convenience, Beauty and Cheapsness. In addition to the above, a full line of

Printers' Goods,

PLAT FOLDED, PLAIN AND RULED PAPERS, WEDDING PAPER AND ENVELOPES AND PRINTERS' MATERIAL

constantly on hand.

Printing Presses and Machinery.

ALSO,

Grocers' Bags, Wrapping Papers,

TWINES, AND OLDER BOOKS.

We sell MANILLA PAPER as cheap as can be purchased in New York and Boston. We PRINT Paper Bags and Wrapping Papers. Consumers please note this. Leave orders HERE. WE UNDERSTAND OUR BUSINESS.

WB 46-ly

RAILROAD

MILLS

Is the place to go for your

FLOUR & FEED,

Where there is kept constantly on hand a stock of

FLOUR of all Grades, MEAL, Shorts, Ships, Midds., Screenings, Graham

Flour, Rye Flour, Cracked Corn

And everything pertaining to the trade. The highest market price will be paid for all kinds of grain. Having put in NEW MACHINERY, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction in all the branches of

Custom Grinding

Persons living in the corporation who wish to order Flour and Feed of us can rely on having their orders promptly filled by

Leaving their orders at VIRGIL'S BOOK STORE.

Give us a call. Send in your orders. L. ROBBINS & SON. Mexico, Sept. 10, 1874. 45

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal: GRATE, 8.05. EGG, 8.05. STOVE, 8.50. CHESTNUT, 8.50. CHARCOAL, (per bushel), 20

Jefferson Block, 203 West First Street, I am glad to see that the Journal is not that for these purposes a fund of not less



Groceries, Crockery, COBB BROS.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

Having purchased the interest of J. HOOSE, in the old stand, we are ready to sell every thing in our line, consisting of

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Fish, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE,

LAMPS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than Ever Before.

Having fitted up and arranged our store, we wish to make a

SPECIALTY IN

TEAS & CROCKERY

And ask a liberal patronage of our old customers.

LET EVERYBODY TRY OUR \$1.00 JAP. TEA,

Warranted the best stock in town.

Come and see the new Chandeliers, Vases, Lamps, &c.

We Sell Sets of Crockery from \$7 to \$15

Warranting the goods to be No. 1.

We sell no SECONDS or CRAZED WARE.

We intend our store to be one of the best in the County, and shall spare no pains to make it attractive to the ladies who wish to inspect our samples.

L. B. COBB.

J. J. COBB.

Mexico, June 10, 1874.

34

TRAM DELTA 'TRAM SSATG

Good News

TO

Purchasers of

Building Material.

Homer Ames

Mexico, N. Y., Manufacturer of

DOORS,

The largest and best assortment ever in the Town of Mexico for

Only \$1.50

and upwards. Different styles of sash and circular doors made to order on the shortest notice.

FRAMES.

Door Frames, Window Frames, Store

Fronts, &c., &c., on hand and made to

order with dispatch.

SASH.

Assortment complete and made to

order with promptness. Sash painted

and glass set when ordered to do so.

BLINDS.

Having added a new Blind Slat Tenon Machine to my works, I am now enabled to fill orders for 25 to 30 cents per foot. Door Blinds, Inside Shutters, &c., &c., made to order on the most reasonable terms.

MOULDINGS.

With the best and most complete as-

sortment of kinds, I am enabled to give

better satisfaction than any one in the country.

SCROLL SAWING.

All kinds and styles done on the shortest notice.

TURNING.

Of every description done with dispatch, with prices to suit the times and

Smith & Stowell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CANADA PINE,

Black Walnut,

And Finishing Ash.

A Full assortment of

Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS

And Fence Posts

Constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

CAR ORDERS,

However Large or Small.

West End of Upper Bridge,

Opposite Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Passenger Depot,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Prof. FOWLERS' Great Work On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relationships; Love, Its Laws, Power, &c.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

84 PER CENT. GUARANTEED WATER WHEEL. The best in the market for all purposes. Send for descriptive pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURHAM'S WATER WHEEL. N. F. BURHAM, 100 N. 3rd St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TEN PER CENT. NET. The Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa,

invests money for Eastern cities at ten per cent. interest, net, payable semi-annually at the Chemical National Bank, New York. All loans secured on improved Real Estate, and the collection in full guaranteed by the Company. Lenders subject to no expense. Full abstract of Title, Coupon, Notes, Mortgage, &c., (made direct to lender) forwarded on completion. New York and New England references and full information sent on application. SAMUEL MERRILL, (late Governor of Iowa), Pres't; JAS. B. HEARST, Sec'y; Des Moines, Iowa.

B. MANVILL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES.

Our specialties are Four and Six-seat Carriages of all descriptions for Family and Delivery use. We sell no work but our own make, and that we warrant. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

\$5 & \$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STIMSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ONE MILLION ACRES OF Splendid Michigan Lands FOR SALE.

The Grand Rapids and Iowanna Railroad has been finished; it is 330 miles long, and its entire land grant earned!

In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

Special Bargains for 1874.

100,000 acres have been sold already. The lands are well timbered, making the best kind of farms. Strong soils of great producing power. Easily reached by rail or water. Good Markets. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the least indebted and most prosperous States in the West. Its schools are unequalled. Its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity are in its borders. Lands from \$4 to \$8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent. WM. A. HOWARD, Land Comm'r., Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. R. L. PIERCE, Secretary, Land Department.

ADVERTISERS send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their eighty page pamphlet, showing cost of advertising.

ADVERTISERS send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their eighty page pamphlet, showing cost of advertising.

WHERE shall we buy our Summer Clothing is the great and momentous question which is now agitating the public mind. To those uninitiated we would say:

Go where you will find the Largest Assortment.

Go where the Styles are the Newest.

Go where the Salesroom is well Lighted.

Go where every Garment is Guaranteed to fit.

Go to the Well Established Firm of BECKER BROS.

For your

Clothing, Hats and Caps, BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Dry Goods.

They also keep a large assortment of

CARPETS,

AND

Oil Cloths,

Which will be sold as cheap as can be bought west of New York.

J. F. BECKER, D. D. BECKER. Mexico, May 26, 1874. 30

C. SNOW

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES,

WAGONS,

Platform Spring Wagons,

&c., &c.

Repairing done on most reasonable Terms.

Manufactory Main street, opposite Foundry. Mexico, April 8, 1874.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes
of the State of New York.

TERMS :
One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.50
If not paid within six months \$2.50; Clubs, \$10,
\$1.25 in advance; Single copies, Five Cents.
No notice will be taken of anonymous com-
munications. All communications must be
accompanied with the name and address of the
writer, not necessary for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.
Correspondents are held responsible for views
and opinions expressed in communications.
Subscriptions and all business letters to be
directed to H. C. RIDER, Editor, Mexico,
Oswego Co., N. Y.
Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to
be sent, at the option of the writer, either to the
above, or to F. L. SKINNER, Associate Editor,
Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York.
Persons whose subscriptions have expired will
be notified of the same by an X opposite their
names at the top of the paper.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, '74.

Where to Apply the Remedy.

When a deaf-mute is first sent to an institution to be educated he generally knows absolutely nothing. At his age the average hearing boy can read, write and cipher a little, and even if he cannot, his mind is by no means torpid; he can talk understandingly, can listen and comprehend, and with the initiation of childhood, can and does pick up a great deal as he runs. Even before our deaf-mute has mastered his pen, pin, hat, box, or can write one or two very original sentences, his hearing counterpart is doubtless earning a snug little daily sum by selling papers, black boots, running errands, or in the other small ways for which the young are famous. He meets many people, he hears their conversation, and he converses himself. His associations are many and varied and he grows up under their influence to a manhood, which we may either condemn or applaud. In either case we can trace the associations, and if we condemn, we can condemn and warn other youths to beware; if we applaud, it is equally easy to take the little ones by the hand and point out the path they should tread to success. Not to say when we see manhood going all wrong, we cannot remonstrate, and try to turn it in the right direction, but to consider the truth that habits once formed by years of association are hard to break, and that even when broken, the reform is not complete, the cure is not radical, the associations still remain to benefit or injure succeeding generations.

Referring again to the words at the opening of this article, we would call attention to the point of the deaf-mute beginning his instruction. The teacher has before him a complete vacuum, and what is plastic in his hands. The associations around the mute are new and bewildering, but they are none the less there, and they are the associations which he will receive for the next eight or ten years of his life. Occasionally there will be a break when he visits his home for vacation, but this is a monotonous period to him, and he is glad when his vacation is over and he can return and mingle with those whom, by his education, he has learned to appreciate. Year by year these impressions increase, and inclination is rooted firmly to one end, and when he graduates and goes away they are unbroke, though from necessity he must forego them for a time, yet he never loses the opportunity to meet in convention, to attend a near social gathering, to receive and return friendly visits, and to keep himself posted in different doings through the deaf-mute newspapers, and thus he puts himself under the ban of being "clannish," of having too much regard for his "clan."

It is not to say that this state of things is deplorable, for we do not believe it is; our opinion has been too often expressed to admit of any doubt on this point. But we do say that when the instructors of the deaf complain that the mutes are getting too "clannish," they ought to look where the evil is to be found and how remedied. They do not do well in shifting the blame on shoulders that have no right to bear it. If they are dissatisfied with the creatures of their own production, whose fault is it?—certainly not that of the creatures. It may look well for them to rush to the head of the line and cry "about face, you are going all wrong," but let them also remember the direction pointed out for those they are yearly adding to the column, and to consider that it is far more easy to start right in the beginning than to change the steps of those that have well nigh finished their path of life.

The Clero Monument.

The Clero monument was dedicated on Wednesday, Sept. 16th, and is an accomplished fact. The exercises were very interesting, and everything was a success; the day, however, was rainy, and out-doors it was rather dismal. There were about two hundred in attendance, the large majority being from New England. New York was meagerly represented, and the West little or none at all. Still, everything was a success. We expected to be able this week to present a full and complete report of the proceedings, but being obliged to leave Hartford the very next day, we were unable to get all our papers together, and rather than give them to our readers piece-meal, we defer everything until next week, at which time all can look for something connected and intelligible.

The closing events, especially the repeated postponements were very annoying to the Executive Committee and that on Arrangements; they increased the labors of both bodies and called into action all the skill and tact they possessed. Hence it gives us all the more pleasure to call attention to the crowning success, and if the committees are satisfied with what they have done, we are.

The Clero Monument stands a monument of the deaf-mutes of America may well be proud. Honoring Mr. Clero by his position and grandeur, it honors them also. And any one looking at it and knowing its history, will have enlarged views of deaf-mutes as a community.

Some Quotations.

There was an article in the August *Galaxy* in which the author somewhat cleverly introduces a deaf and dumb girl for his heroine. She is represented as the daughter of Colonel Gifford, who, in partnership with a "Professor of Magnetism," traveled around the country assisting at shows in which spiritualism ran very high. This Colonel Gifford was a man who considered himself a genius—an alchemist he would have been called had he lived in another century. Originally rich, he spent his last dollar in visionary

pursuits, and after sinking his fortune in the retired laboratory in his house, emerged from the wreck with nothing but his afflicted child to remind him of the efforts past and gone. The way she became deaf is, somewhat new, and we quote from the author, who tells what the Colonel told to him. "My wife was a wonderfully pretty little creature. She used to come tripping and rustling about my laboratory, asking questions of the most comical ignorance, peeping and rummaging everywhere, raising the lids of jars, and making faces at bad smells. One day while she was in the room, I stepped out to examine something which I had placed in the sun to dry. Suddenly I heard a terrific explosion; it smashed the window glass into atoms. Rushing in I found my wife in a swoon on the floor. A compound which I had placed to heat in the furnace had been left too long; I had underestimated its activity. My wife was not visibly injured, but when she came to her senses again, she found she had lost her hearing. It never returned. Shortly afterwards my daughter was born—born the poor deaf creature you see."

Later in life the Colonel's ruling passion was mathematics. He was the mathematical genius of the combination. His daughter was expert at figures too. We quote:

"I had the ineffable pleasure of finding that my little girl was a genius. It was a delight to find that her little imprisoned, soundless mind was not a blank. She had inherited my passion for numbers. She doesn't reason, her skill at figures is a kind of intuition."

This is the way the Colonel's daughter happened to come upon the stage as one of the regular actors:

"From the mountebank's point of view a pretty little deaf and dumb daughter who could work miracles on the black board, was a treasure to a practical mind. The idea of dragging my poor child and her pathetic idiosyncrasies before the world, was extremely repulsive to me; but the Professor laid the case before the little maid herself, and at the end of a fortnight she informed him that she was ready to make her courtesy on the platform as the 'lightning calculator.' I consented to let her try."

This is how she succeeded on the public platform:

"A couple of blackboards were hung against the wall, on one of which the old man rapidly chalked a problem. The young girl glanced at it, and before we could count ten dashed off a great, bold answer on the other tablet. The brighter minds in the audience were then invited to verify, and the young lady was invariably found to have hit the mark. She was, in fact, a little arithmetical fairy, and her father made her perform a series of gymnastics among numbers as brilliant and marvellous as an accomplished singer. Commencing with her alto-gether by the blackboard, he drew from her a host of examples of the beauty of his system of transcendent multiplication. A person present was requested to furnish two enormous numbers, one to multiply the other. The old man wrote them out. After standing an instant, meditative, and just touching her forehead with the forefinger, she chalked down the prodigious result."

The writer brings the young deaf-mute into his story as he saw her in the cemetery of the village, in which her father's combination was that evening to perform. She was seated on a hill with the "Professor."

"They were at too great a distance for me to hear their talk, and, indeed, in a few minutes I began to fancy they were not speaking. Nevertheless, the young girl's eyes remained fixed on the man's face; she was very pretty. Suddenly she gave a bright, quick smile, made a rapid gesture in the air, and laid her hand on her forehead. The movement and the manner of it, told her story. She was deaf and dumb, and the man had been talking to her with his fingers."

The writer thus sentimentalizes:

"She gave me as she passed the distance of a few feet, a look of such intense earnestness, fully unshrinking glance of those poor mortals who are obliged to listen, as one may say, with their eyes."

The following scene the writer lays in the hotel where all were stopping. The time is early in the morning:

"The Professor, waiting for his breakfast, remained at the window, experimenting in the deaf and dumb alphabet with the young girl. It took him, as an amateur, a long time to form his sentences, but he went on bravely, brandishing his large, plump knuckles before her face. She seemed very patient of his slowness, and stood watching his gestures with the same intense earnestness I had caught a glimpse of in the cemetery. Most of my female friends enjoy an unimpeded use of their tongues, and I was unable from sympathy to appreciate his situation; but I could easily fancy what a delightful sense of intimacy there must be in this noiseless exchange of long looks with a pretty creature toward whom all tenderness of attitude might conveniently be attributed to compassion."

The story ends with something of the tragic, but it is unnecessary to follow it out. The quotations are disconnected, but they give some idea of how a writer may treat a deaf-mute in his story. If the reader is at all curious to read the whole, he is referred to the *Galaxy*, Aug. '74, "Professor Fargo," by H. James, Jr.

Articulation in France.

(Paris Correspondence, Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

Some experiments of a very novel description, with a view of teaching deaf and dumb persons to enunciate in a manner which shall be at once intelligible and not unpleasant to the ear, were made the other day at the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Paris, in the presence of the Director of that establishment, M. Martin Etchevarry, at whose invitation Madame de MacMahon and other ladies of distinction attended to witness the proceedings. The originator of the new system of instruction is M. G. Rota, an Italian musician, to whom two youths of about sixteen years of age had been entrusted, and trained to speak by him in some fifty lessons of half an hour each. M. Rota, who seemed to be a man of great intelligence, began by reminding us that dumbness was not the result of any organic defect in the powers of speech, but simply the loss of control over them, produced by deafness. Deaf and dumb persons can utter inarticulate sounds, and even entire words, but have no power of regulating their utterances or distinguishing between chest voice, or

falsetto, or other sounds. M. Rota's efforts have been directed to impart this power of distinction, and enable his pupils to understand that, almost without their knowing it, or the possibility of their doing so, they are nevertheless, in reality, in possession of an instrument, which, like the keys of a piano, they have only to touch and they may feel sure that certain (not sounds, for they can hear none but) effects, or results, will inevitably be produced, of the consequences of which upon others they can judge by their eyesight. In what way, exactly, he has been able to communicate these distinctions to his pupils without the aid of the ear, M. Rota did not explain to us; partly, perhaps, because the explanation would have been long and difficult; partly also, because he desires, for the present, at least, to keep his system to himself. He only therefore exhibited results, not means or methods. There can be little doubt, however, that by long study of the mechanism of speech, M. Rota has been able at least to treat the organs of the deaf and dumb like an inanimate instrument, and to train the tongue and lips to assume certain forms, which would then require only the necessary respiratory action to elicit the required chords. The pupil, of course, must remain insensible to the vocal results produced; but he is made to comprehend the possession and use of the mechanism, and the different modes in which he must avail himself of it. In this respect, certainly, very considerable efficiency was manifested. The two young men pronounced, at a signal from their instructor, the easier syllables, such as *pa, ta, ma, sa*, with great clearness; and even others of a more composed and complicated character, which children find it difficult at first to acquire, though aided by the ear. They also read the words *Madame de MacMahon* quite distinctly, when written down for them, and made several attempts at others which they had never previously seen. M. Rota, however, is doing no more in these efforts than treading in the original footsteps of his illustrious predecessors in the same philanthropic path, the Abbe de l'Epee, Pereira, and Ponce de Leon, who all began by endeavoring to restore the faculty of speech to the deaf and dumb. And even if he succeed in doing no more than we saw the other day at the Institute, that would be enough to prove that the deaf and dumb may be trained mechanically to enunciate sufficiently well, if not exactly to hold a conversation, at least to ask intelligently for what they want or to give a direction.

Personal.

Our Associate was with us a few days last week. Business rather than pleasure brought him up, but he happily combined the two.

His excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, and the Countess of Dufferin visited the Belleville Institution in September, and were most loyally received by the inmates. The decorations were of an elaborate character. At the main gateway a beautiful arch had been erected, the evergreens being interwoven with flowers, and surmounted by a cone-shaped tree of cedar, and facing the roadway was the motto, in the Irish vernacular, of a thousand welcomes in the letters of the deaf-mute language. Over the door of the main hall of the building, surrounded by festoons of evergreens and flowers, was the word "Welcome," in large letters. The chapel was beautifully decorated. The main entrance was surrounded by numerous flags and evergreens, and immediately over the rostrum, there was a large illuminated coat of arms, surrounded by the words "God Save the Queen." In evergreen and flowers, "V. R." while immediately over the door were the words, in evergreens and flowers, "Accept our silent welcome." On the right wall was placed a collection of implements and wild fowl, illustrative of the sports of Canada, and the ceiling was beautifully canopied with bunting and festoons. The decorations were of the most profuse character; and were very tastefully arranged.

The fire brigade, under the direction of Prof. Greene, met the procession at the main entrance and escorted it to the Institution. He was met at the door of the Institution by Dr. Palmer and the members of the Chemical Fire Company of the Institute, who lined the stairs to the chapel, where Dr. Palmer delivered an address.

A little exhibition was given by the pupils, delighting the royal party much. A few of the younger ones presented to Lady Dufferin a bouquet of flowers, which she graciously received.

Prof. Greene gave a description of a mute's life of different professions in the sign language, which caused great merriment, particularly his description of lawyers and doctors. His descriptive scenes of Bible history excited the wonderment of his Excellency and suite, particularly his description of "Christ stilling the tempest."

Lord Dufferin made a few remarks to the pupils, among which he said that some weeks had been spent by himself and friends in visiting different portions of the Province, and wherever he had been, he had received expressions of the loyalty of the people, but none of the gay and expensive arches, nor the loud expressions of hearty welcome given him on all sides, had given him more pleasure than the silent welcome of the pupils of the Institute, and he expressed great joy to see with what success the efforts of the officers of the Institute had been crowned. He then asked Dr. Palmer to give the pupils a holiday in commemoration of his visit, and at the Dr's request he named the last school day of the month as the day upon which the pupils were to receive their holiday, which Dr. Palmer assured his Excellency would be annually observed in commemoration of his Excellency's visit, and would be called the Dufferin Holiday. His Excellency then complimented Professor Greene upon the manner in which he had elucidated the sign language, and assured him that he would be much profited by the lessons learned from him in elocution.

The pupils of the Institute then gave God save the Queen in sign language, when the officers of the Institution, with other ladies and gentlemen, were introduced to his Excellency and lady.

His Excellency and suite then visited the different parts of the building, and expressed themselves much pleased at the manner the noble work was being carried on.

Mr. Owen W. Evans, of Rome, N. Y., following in the footsteps of the countless file of other happy mortals, has recently taken to his heart and hand a lovely wife in the person of Miss Rosalia Finch, of Rockwell Mills, N. Y. The happy couple are on a bridal tour in Northern New York, and stopped a day or two in Mexico last week.

Fatal Accident at the New York Institution.

George S. Matthews, a pupil in this Institution, fell from one of the dormitory windows early one morning last week, and was instantly killed. Deceased was subject to fits, and it is supposed he had an attack while leaning out of the window. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

How he got Deaf.

Said a veteran confederate placing his hand behind his ear, and leaning forward, "Speak a little louder, sir, I cannot hear very well."

"Have you been long deaf?"

"Only a few years, sir, I will tell you how it happened. During the little unpleasantness that occurred between the North and the South I enlisted as a private. One day, when on guard, I saw a Yankee picket stalking along, and I knew his gun was unloaded, because I saw him fire it off. I reckoned I'd do a smart thing; so I ran up behind him and yelled out, 'Surrender!' but I think he must have misunderstood me, for he turned around and hit me such a thundering whack on the side of my head with the butt end of his musket, that I did not know another thing for about ten hours, and have not been able to hear very well since."—September Harper's.

A novel company of haymakers have been working in a field at Chard. A man with only one arm made the rick, another with only one leg, pitched the hay, a third, who was "daff," did the raking, and a fourth was deaf and dumb.

they are inspired by the same hopes of the glorious immortality that we all desire; and if we are faithful, gentlemen, in our respective fields, we may expect to gather a harvest not only here, but a more glorious harvest in that other land, where the ears of the deaf will be opened, where the lips of the dumb shall sing and speak forth the highest praises of our common God. You will accept therefore our thanks for your kind greeting, and especially for your invitation to sit in assembly here in your beautiful town and your beautiful institution. (Applause.)

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Alexanders
Boot and Shoe Store,
Main Street, Mexico, N. Y.

Boots AND Boots
AND AND
Shoes AND Shoes
AND AND
Boots AND Boots
AND AND
Shoes AND Shoes
AND AND
CUSTOM WORK
AND
REPAIRING
Done in the best manner.
S. L. ALEXANDER,
Mexico, April 15, 1874.

MEXICO ACADEMY,
Mexico, N. Y.
Offers fine advantages in all the branches usually taught in such institutions.
An earnest effort will be put forth to make this school WORTHY of patronage.
The Expenses are Less
Than in most institutions of this grade.
Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Many students furnish their own provisions, form a club, and hire some suitable person to do their cooking.
Thus Reducing the Price of Board to Actual Cost.
Fall Term of 13 weeks opens August 25, 1874.
All the old teachers are retained.
For rooms or further information address
CHAS. E. HAVENS, A. B., Principal.
Or LEWIS MILLER, Principal.
Mexico, N. Y., July 16, 1873, 37

Read. Read
If you want first class
PLOWS
Go to
Bew's & Walton's,
Manufacturers of
Agricultural Implements,
and all kinds of Machinery. Brass Castings done to order. Also sole manufacturers of the Monitor Horse Power, Mexico Iron Foundry, Mexico, May 14, 1874.

A NEW
CHINA,
Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets.
100 Cases of the best English
Crockery,
Which I will sell 20 per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in Oswego County,
AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE, of ROGERS' Manufacture, selling at wholesale prices.—French, German, Engraved, Cut and American Flint.
At the Lowest Prices.
Jewett's Palace Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Toilet Ware, Bird Cages, &c., the cheapest.
Having refitted and enlarged my
STORE
No 3 Jefferson Block, Oswego, N. Y., and filled it from cellar to garret, I am now prepared to offer better inducements to buyers than ever before, as I have decided to stay
In Oswego,
Will solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us in the past.
JAMES MCCARTHY.
Oswego, May 1, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW YORK—Oswego County, in and for the Town of Mexico, held for the purpose of submitting amendments to the Constitution of the State of New York, to be held on the first Monday of November next, (November third) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of John C. Robinson.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.
An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term), in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor, in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.
All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Electors, and of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the Electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the following times, to-wit: On the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten and twelve, of the Constitution of the State of New York, and adding thereto, two additional articles to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which form, and the mode of voting, are prescribed by said act, and are published as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of Oswego county, to publish the Session Laws of the year 1874.
Respectfully yours, &c.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

Cyrus Whitney,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
New Bedford, (East end of Lower Bridge), Oswego, N. Y. Special attention paid to collections, Foreclosures of Mortgages, Adjustments of Title, Conveyancing, Assignments, Bankruptcy, Wills, Settlements, Life Estates, Railroad, Commercial and Marine underwrites.
CYRUS WHITNEY, (C. of d.),
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Plaintiff's Attorney, Oswego, N. Y.

Glass-Ware,

At the Lowest Prices.
Jewett's Palace Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Toilet Ware, Bird Cages, &c., the cheapest.
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SURROGATE'S COURT.
A Surrogate's Court will be held at the Court house in Oswego City on the first Thursday of each month; at the office of S. N. Dada in Fulton on the first Friday of February, April, July and October; at the office of J. W. Fennell in Pulaski, on the first Wednesday of February, May, October and November; at the office of H. A. Barnard in Phoenix on the first Tuesday of March and September during the year 1874.
T. W. SKINNER, Surrogate.

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal:
GRAVE, 8.05
BOY, 8.05
STOVE, 8.05
CHESTNUT, 8.00
CHARCOAL, (per bushel), 20
Blacksmith's Coal always on hand.
All coal must be paid for when delivered.
W. PENFIELD.

FARMERS
AND
CITIZENS,
OF MEXICO AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY,
ATTENTION.
Custom Work
Done expeditiously, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction, at the
Toronto Mills.
Skillful and experienced Millers, only, are employed, and customers will always find them ready to attend to orders, at the
Toronto Mills
You can have your work done the same day you bring it, at the
TORONTO MILLS.
Separate runs of stone for different kinds of grain, (we are enabled to give better satisfaction than any Mill can, which runs Wheat and Feed through the same hopper), at the
TORONTO MILLS.
Corn Shelled free of charge, at the
Toronto Mills.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of grain at the
Toronto Mills.
Flour, Feed, Shorts, Shipping, Screenings, and, in fact, anything pertaining to our business, in large or small quantities, at the
Toronto Mills.
All work warranted at the
TORONTO MILLS.
AMOS C. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Mexico, May, 6, 1874.
ELECTION NOTICE.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, OSWEGO COUNTY.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes of this State and of the amended notice of the Secretary of State, that an election for State and County Officers, will be held in this county, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next.
HENRY H. LYMAN, Sheriff.
August 4, 1874.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1st, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of Oswego:
SIR:—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
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